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DEMOCRATIC PARTY MUST STAND FIRM.

HON. W. J. BRYAN'S SPEECH AT THE BANQUET.

Money Power Not Omnipotent—A Service is Rendered Mankind So Long as the Party Represents Constitutional Government.

Wooster, O., Jan. 6.—The Hon. William J. Bryan spoke here tonight at the Jackson Day Banquet, which was held this evening, at his suggestion, in order that he might keep engagements at Boston and New Haven later in the week. His subject was "Steadfastness," and he said in part:

"Among the traits of character which distinguished Andrew Jackson, no trait was more prominent or more helpful to his country than steadfastness. When he believed a thing, he believed it. Where duty led, he followed without questioning. When he decided that anything ought to be done, he did it, and no power could overawe him. He did not have in his veins a single drop of 'anything to win' blood. When Nicholas Biddle declared that through the national bank he could make and unmake congresses, Jackson replied that that was more power than any one man ought to have in this country, and he then began his war against Biddle and his bank, which resulted in the overthrow of that great financier and the institution which he so autocratically controlled. Others were afraid that Biddle's influence, if antagonized, would defeat the Democratic party, but Jackson saw in it a menace to his country and he did not stop to consider what effect an attack on the bank would have on himself or on his party. He won, and we revere his name and celebrate his day.

"Benton, in reviewing Jackson's work, said that, as Cicero overthrew the conspiracy of Cataline and saved Rome, so Jackson overthrew the bank and saved America. We shall observe this day in vain if we do not gather from the life of Jackson inspiration and encouragement for the work which lies before us. Today the Democratic party needs to learn from the hero of New Orleans the lesson of steadfastness; it needs to learn from him not only that to be right is more important than to be successful, but that to be right is the best way to insure success.

"A party must have principles or it can have no claim upon public confidence; and how can it commend its principles better than by standing by them. Who will have faith in the creed of a party if the party stands ready to barter away its creed in exchange for the promise of patronage? A hatling, vacillating course not only fails to invite recruits, but it alienates and drives away veterans.

"Another reason for steadfastness is found in the fact that no one can tell until the attempt is made what obstacles courage can overcome. The bold and fearless triumph where the timid fail. The victories which live and light us on to the noble deeds are the victories snatched from the jaws of defeat by intrepid spirits who preferred death to retreat.

"There is a profound philosophy, as well as a religious truth in the words: 'He that saveth his life shall lose it.' The party that has no higher purpose than to save its own life will die because it deserts to die, if need be, for the sake of a great cause will live because it deserves to live.

Who says that the money power is omnipotent and that the Democratic party must compromise with it or surrender to it? Not until human nature is entirely changed can the financiers be entrusted with the guardianship of the producers of wealth; not until greed becomes just can the money changers construct a system for themselves which will be fair to anyone else. A top can be balanced upon the point only when it is in rapid motion, and so the great financial structure designed by Wall street for the benefit of Wall street will stand upright only so long as it can keep whirling; the collapse will come when the speed is slackened.

"Who says that we cannot afford to measure strength with the great monopolies which now arrogantly assume to control the domain of politics as well as the field of industry? Not until we can gather good fruit from an evil tree, and figs from this tree, can we expect a private monopoly to bring forth public blessings. The water that has been poured into the stocks of our great corporations has for the most part been drawn from the agricultural regions, and the drought that is sure to follow will teach the farmer the meaning of the trust system.

"Must we abandon the self evident truth that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed? Must we accept imperialism as an accomplished fact and join in the shout for blood and conquest? Our republic rests upon solid rock and while its principles are revered it cannot be overthrown within or without, but if all parties joined together to erect an empire from American soil, they would build upon the sand and the edifice could not endure. It is a law divine in its origin, irresistible in its force and eternal in its duration, that wrong doing ultimately destroys the wrong doer and no nation or combination of nations is strong enough to evade or resist retributive justice.

"But suppose—what no one should assume and what no one can prove—that steadfast adherence to Democratic principles would result in repeated defeat, is there any reason why we should abandon these principles and adopt others, or have none at all? Those who prefer prison fare, or a servile subject's lot to the dangers of the battlefield, may condemn the Boers for continuing what some describe as a hopeless struggle for independence, but those who can measure the mighty influence of great deeds know that the sturdy Dutchman of South Africa have already conferred upon the world a benefit that cannot be measured by money. Their valor has brought greater security to all republics of the earth; the bodies of their dead have built a bulwark behind which the friends of liberty will fight for centuries. The fact that England has been compelled to employ more than 200,000 soldiers to subjugate less than 25,000 thousand men in arms—the fact that England has expended more than \$1,000 per Boer—the per capita wealth of the United States—and has neither been able to purchase them nor kill them—these facts are immeasurably valuable to people who want free government for themselves and are content that others should enjoy it also.

"So the Democratic party, whether in power or out of power, is serving mankind when it stands steadfastly for constitutional government and insists that the government shall be administered according to Jeffersonian maxims, 'equal rights to all, and special privileges to none.'"

GOOD ROAD CONVENTION.

The Next to be Held in Augusta—Disputed Men to be Present.

From January 20 to the 25, inclusive, a Good Road Congress will be held in Augusta, Ga., and earnest efforts are being made to influence the attendance en masse of the people in the numerous counties surrounding Augusta. The railroads will put on special rates, and speakers of national reputation will instruct the people upon the economic value of good roads, the roads of the world, best methods of construction, the legal necessities of this section, etc. Addresses will be made by Hon. Martin Dodge, director of the road division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; by M. O. Eldridge, as assistant director of the division; W. H. Moore, president of the National Good Roads Society; Superintendent Machen of the U. S. Free Rural Delivery System; by Governors Candler of Georgia, and McSwain of South Carolina, and the State geologists of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. Several of these lectures by experts will be illustrated. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has written from Washington that he will

also endeavor to be present. Efforts are being made to secure the attendance of the South Carolina legislature, which will be sitting at that time. An invitation has been extended to Admiral Schley, who will be in Georgia at that time, to be present, and his attendance will be secured if possible. Admiral Dowie has also been invited. It is desired to get a great outpouring of the people to consider the important matter of public road improvement.

A train of ten to twelve cars of the latest road machinery will be on hand, in charge of the National Good Roads Society, and road making and working will be carried on for the five days under the direction of that society for the instruction of the public. With this machinery the most rapid, economical and modern methods of road improvement will be shown. The public exercises and addresses will occur on the 23rd and 24th.

The greatest need of this section of the South is good public roads. In this particular we are far behind the age. To illustrate: On most of the ordinary roads only two and three bales of cotton can be drawn by two horses; in the most improved road sections of the United States from ten to twelve bales of cotton, or their equivalent, are regularly drawn by two horses. It costs the people in much of the territory surrounding Augusta from three to five times what it should to haul their products; from three to five times the investment in stock is required in this territory as in good road sections to do the same amount of hauling.

It is impossible to expect proper profits or much development under such a condition. It is a question of transportation; transportation being at the basis of modern development. People will not emigrate to the section having poor transportation facilities; nor can the youth reared in such a region be retained. Under the poor condition of our public roads, lands have deteriorated in value in competition with the superior facilities of transportation of other sections. The only way to reclaim these values and bring permanent development is to provide public highways equal to the best in the country. The awakening of the public conscience upon this grave matter claims the best efforts of the most patriotic men of the section.

TROOPS ORDERED HOME.

The Entire Garrison at Puerto Principe Withdrawn.

Washington, January 6.—Acting in accordance with a recommendation made by Gov. Gen. Wood, military governor of Cuba, Secretary Root has directed that the third squadron of the Eighth cavalry, comprising the entire garrison at Puerto Principe, be brought to the United States. At the first favorable opportunity Gen. Wood reported that the garrison could be abandoned without detriment to public interest and that the troops in question were not needed elsewhere in Cuba. Although it is said at the war department that there is no other suggestion to this movement it is admitted that it is practically the beginning of the general withdrawal of United States troops in Cuba preparatory to the transfer of the control of affairs to the civil government to be installed during the coming summer. So far as known there will be no further withdrawal of troops until final arrangements are made for the formal transfer of the government to the newly elected officials of Cuba.

WIDOW WINS \$7,000,000.

Mrs. Henry B. Plant Succeeds Her Suit That the Will of Her Husband Should be Established in New York.

New York, Jan. 4.—The widow of Henry B. Plant won seven millions today by the decision of the Supreme court, Justice Leventritt, that the will of the magnate should be established in this jurisdiction on the ground that although he died in Connecticut he was a resident of New York. Under the New York laws the widow gets property valued at seven millions.

THE MATTER OF THE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

SUPT. McMAHAN PRESENTS PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

General Act is Not Yet Needed—But County Boards Should be Given Power to Meet the Demand for High Schools.

(The State, 8th.)

State Superintendent of Education McMahan in his annual report has the following to say in the matter of county high schools:

"In many counties the town school is attended in its higher grades by pupils from country districts, who in some cases (as in Orangeburg and Union) are admitted free of tuition by the generous action of the city board, but generally are required to pay tuition. In other cases the limit of capacity to admit pupils is being reached or has been reached in many towns—especially in those that have granted the privilege without the barrier of tuition charge.

What is to be done to supply the demand for high school education? Moreover, many smaller towns have never yet been able to provide a high school department for their own children, and consequently in some counties there is not even this beginning of a high school accessible to the children of the country. If the law provided machinery by which town and county—county, in short—could unite in establishing and supporting such a school, it would at once become attainable in many places where now the need of it has come to be sorely felt. Indeed, we have reached the time when some counties have developed a sentiment in favor of providing high school education for all children from town or country, who will attend. The county board of Anderson, for example, in the person of County Superintendent R. E. Nicholson and City Superintendent T. C. Walton, have been agitating for a year the establishment of a county high school, to serve the city as well as the country. They have called meetings of the school trustees of the county and secured cooperation looking to combined contribution of public funds for this end. But mere voluntary cooperation of boards liable to constant change of membership will not suffice. A simple enactment that the county board may reserve and apply in its discretion 10 per cent. of the school fund would suffice. It would give in Anderson more than \$3,000. While that board would use the fund of a high school, a board in a county not yet ready for a high school might use a small sum to assist in supplying good teachers to specially backward or poor communities, or might think best not to exercise its power to set aside and expend part of the school fund.

"It would be best to attempt no distinct legislation on the subject of high schools. An elaborate system created by law for all counties at this time would be positively harmful—a waste of money which is sadly needed in the country school districts. In any definite legislation there would be danger of forcing prematurely a high school upon some county not yet prepared for it. All that is needed is to strengthen the hands of the county boards, by the several safeguards and powers suggested above, and these boards will establish the necessary high schools as soon as local conditions can be developed to warrant them. The county board would thus be, as it should be, the governing board of the county high school. The county superintendent, employed by the county board, would have general oversight of the county high school, as of all the other schools in the county.

"In some counties these schools would serve for the better preparation of local school teachers, until that distant day when the colleges and the normal schools shall suffice to supply trained teachers for all the schools of the country. In some counties these high schools would take the form of industrial schools for boys and girls—satisfying somewhat the craving that Clemson and

Winthrop have served to awaken in the breasts of thousands who cannot reach these splendid institutions. Any one of our counties is as large as a State of the old world, and is amply able to provide within its borders a high school for the practical education of its children, rich and poor."

NEWS ITEMS.

News Put Into Short Form for the Harried Reader—Culled from Exchanges.

The old Liberty Bell has arrived in Charleston.

The Schley court of inquiry is bobbing up occasionally in Congress.

Work will be commenced in a few days on Columbia's twelve story building.

Gen. Wade Hampton has been quite sick, but has improved some in the past few days.

Secretary Gage has sent in his resignation to the President and it has been accepted.

The emigration of negroes to the turpentine farms of Georgia and Florida have begun.

A negro fell from a steeple fifty feet high in Florence a few days ago and came out unhurt.

Admiral Schley has appealed to the President from the majority report of the Court of Inquiry.

The supreme court has decided that a State has the power to compel a railroad company to pay back taxes.

A bank cashier at Taunton, Mass., has been speculating in cotton futures and is short in his accounts \$33,000.

Six white men have been sentenced to hang in North Carolina on February 25th, charged with assassination and burglary.

Messages were sent Saturday by the wireless telegraph system from Cape Henry to Manila, N. C., a distance of nearly 200 miles.

The Board of County Commissioners of Richland County are making an effort to get the Good Roads train to come to Columbia.

Isaac M. Bryan, Esq., of Greenville, has announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator McLaurin.

Two white men in Orangeburg County had a shooting scrape about a cow a few days ago. One was seriously wounded, the other unhurt.

The Anderson dam which was destroyed by water a few days ago is to be rebuilt at once. The damage done amounted to \$75,000 or \$100,000.

The State Agricultural and Mechanical Society will hold its annual meeting in Charleston this year, on the first Wednesday in February.

Chief Justice McIver is detained at his home by sickness and is not in his seat in the Supreme Court. This is the first time his seat has been vacant during his entire service, for 25 years.

Secretary Long defends the navy against criticisms relative to the distribution of prize money. He says his department has no control over the matter; the bounty is determined by the court of claims.

The supreme court has handed down a decision, in which it is held that a bank cannot hold a guarantee company responsible on a bond of an officer who speculates and the bank fails to notify the company of the fact.

A resolution has been introduced in Congress providing for an appropriation of \$12,000 for bronze tablets commemorating six great naval victories, beginning with those of John Paul Jones in 1797 and closing with the battle of Santiago bay, "Commandore Winfield Scott Schley commanding," in 1898.

The Governor has named delegates to attend the Augusta Good Roads Convention from Edgefield, Barnwell, Abbeville, Greenwood, Aiken, Hampton and Saluda, and if any persons from other counties wish to attend, all they have to do is to write Judge Eve at Augusta, and that will be sufficient credentials.

CONCISE STATEMENT OF PROPERTY VALUES.

ASSESSMENTS GIVEN BY INCREASES AND DECREASES.

A Showing that is of More than Usual Interest to the People of South Carolina.

[The State, 7th.]

In the Comptroller General's office yesterday there was prepared one of the most comprehensive statements ever issued from that office showing the net increase in the valuation of all taxable property in the State for the year 1901 as compared with the year 1900. There are in the entire schedule of taxable property only three items in which decreases are shown. The following is the statement, giving a very good idea of where the principal increases have been:

Real estate outside cities and towns.....	\$ 390,355 00
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Railroads.....	1,084,970 00
Manufacturing, engines, tools, etc.....	3,286,035 00
Banks.....	918,323 00
Premiums, insurance companies.....	250,202 00
Horses and mules.....	1,054,769 00
Cattle, sheep, and hogs.....	138,004 00
Dogs.....	20,077 00
Gold and silver watches and plate.....	5,542 00
Pianos and organs.....	40,807 00
Pleasure carriages and other vehicles.....	358,234 00
Merchants' returns.....	48,406 00
Money.....	298,302 00
Household and kitchen furniture and other property.....	1,237,908 00
Total.....	\$10,461,692 00

DECREASES.	
On value of cereals.....	\$115,030 00
In value of bonds and stocks.....	718,004 00
50 per cent premium.....	41 00
Net increase.....	\$9,618,677 00

The above figures are well worth a careful study, going to show along what lines progress has been made in South Carolina during the first year of the new century.

A JOKE ON BILL ARP.

Says That He is Not the Father of the Monticello Paper Man.

They seem to have a large juicy joke on Major Charles H. Smith, the Carversville, Ga., philosopher, so well known as Bill Arp. He writes to The Constitution about it as follows:

But, Mr. Editor, I am still perplexed. My Christmas pleasure has been marred somewhat by my pity for the poor credulous dependent women all over the land who are dupes of that Monticello man. Every day brings more letters from those who have long since sent the \$25 to my son at Monticello, Fla., and get nothing back. They say they trusted him because he was my son. Many of them begged or borrowed the \$25 for they could not get the subscribers and so they made up a list of names from their acquaintances and then they went to work on the endless chain humbug and got other women to send money and be duped.

Now, Mr. Editor, I beg you to put it in large type and print it in red ink that Joel Smith, of Monticello, is no son of mine, nor do I know anything of him or his paper. I saw a late issue in which he boasts of having 40,000 subscribers which I suppose means \$40,000 that these dependent women have sent him. He promised them \$20 a month to write three hours a day and some of them sold their jewelry and other precious things to raise the \$25. Mr. Editor, do please lend your columns to stop this fraud upon our poor Southern women. And now we see that another endless chain paper has started in Athens, Ga. These frauds are bringing discredit upon poor women. I enclose a sample circular. Please stop it. Kill it. Crush it. It is worse than the cherry tree swindle.

Bill Arp.
P. S.—I will give \$10 to find out who started that lie that the Monticello man was my son. I have received at least 50 letters saying, "Your son at Monticello," etc. They make me tired. I had three from Texas this morning.
B. A.

The "Old Man" in Trouble.

[From Tit-Bits.]

"Mama, what would you do if that big vase in the parlor should get broken?" said Tommy.

"I should whip whoever did it," said Mrs. Banks, gazing severely at her little son.

"Well, then, you'd better begin to get up your muscles," said Tommy, "coz papa's broke it."

The man who rocks the boats in summer is now busily engaged in hanging the tree with combustibles.